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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/644,830	08/21/2003	Toshihiro Ise	Q76394	6159
23373	7590	12/21/2005	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			LE, THAO X	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2814	

DATE MAILED: 12/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

AK

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/644,830

Applicant(s)

ISE, TOSHIHIRO

Examiner

Thao X. Le

Art Unit

2814

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-13, 18-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6352791 to Fink et al. in view of JP 2001-247498 to Mori et al.

Regarding claims 1 and 20, Fink discloses a light emitting element in fig. 1 comprising at least one organic layer 6 which includes a light emitting layer 5, and which is disposed between a pair of electrodes 8/2, wherein at least one layer of the at least one organic layer 6 consisting of carbon and nitrogen, formula (I) in column 2.

But Fink does not disclose the organic layer consisting of carbon, fluorine, and nitrogen, and wherein the compound contains hydrogen atoms in an amount not greater than one hydrogen atom per six carbon atoms.

However, Fink discloses the X element in the R₁, R₂, and R₃ of formula (I) comprises halogen that would include fluorine, column 5 line 32. And Mori discloses an organic compound consisting of an aromatic ring and wherein the compound contains hydrogen atoms in an amount not greater than one hydrogen atom per six carbon atoms (C-F bonding). The structure contains zero hydrogen (less than one). At the time the invention was made; it would have been obvious

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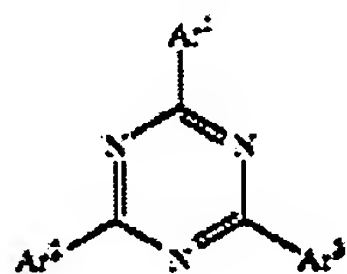
to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the organic compound teaching of Mori to replace the R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 in Fink's compound, because it would have created an organic compound having high chemical and thermal stabilities and functions of carrier-transporting property as taught by Mori, see abstract.

Regarding claims 3-5, 21-23, Fink discloses the light emitting element wherein the compound consisting essentially of carbon, fluorine and nitrogen is a compound represented by the following general formula (A):

General formula (A)

$X - (R)_n$

wherein in general formula (A), X represents an aromatic ring group or a heterocyclic ring group, which have atoms selected from the group consisting of carbon, fluorine and nitrogen; R represents a group consisting of carbon and fluorine, or a group consisting of carbon, fluorine and nitrogen; n represents an integer of 1 or more; and when X contains no nitrogen, at least one R contains at least one nitrogen, wherein X further represents a single ring or a condensed ring, formula (I).



wherein in general formula (I), each of Ar^1 , Ar^2 and Ar^3 represents an aryl group consisting of carbon and fluorine, formula (I), column 2 and 5 line 32.

Regarding claims 7-9, 25-27, Fink discloses the light-emitting element, wherein the compound has a glass transition temperature in a range of 130°C to 400°C.

The recitation of 'glass transition temperature in a range of 130°C to 400°C', 'excited triplet state is utilized the compound has a minimum excitation triplet energy level of 65kcal/mol (272.35kJ/mol) to 95 kcal/mol (398.05 kJ/mol)' are only a statement of the inherent properties of the compound. When the structure recited in the reference is substantially identical to that of the claims, claimed properties or functions are presumed to be inherent. *In re Best*, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977).

Regarding claim 10, 28, Fink discloses the light emitting wherein the compound is used as an electron transporting material, column 1 line 35.

Regarding claim 11, 13, 29, 31 Fink discloses the light emitting element of claim 10, wherein the compound, which is used as an electron transporting material, is contained in an amount of 60 to 100% by mass in an organic layer containing the electron transporting material.

Although the prior art does not specially disclose the limitations '60 to 100% by mass' or '50 to 99.9% by mass', these features are obviously teaching of that limitations because the layer electron-conducting layer 6 would have 100% and each layer 5 and 6 would have about 50% to 99.9% by mass.

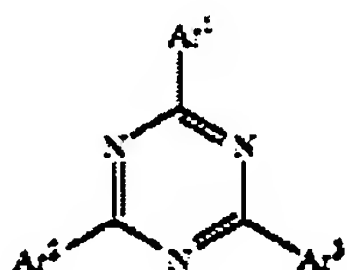
Regarding claim 12, 30, Fink discloses the light emitting element wherein the compound 6 is used as a host material in a layer containing a light emitting material 5, fig. 1, column 10 line 40.

Regarding claim 18-19, 35-36, Fink disclose the light emitting element comprise organic layer 6.

The process limitations "heating vapor deposition, coating, or transferring method" in claim 6 do not carry weight in a claim drawn to structure. In re Thorpe, 277 USPQ 964 (Fed. Cir. 1985).

3. Claims 6, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6352791 to Fink et al and JP 2001-247498 to Mori et al. as applied in the above claims and further in view of US 6166125 to Sugiyama et al.

Regarding claims 6 and 24, Fink discloses the light emitting element comprise triazine having the formula:



But, Fink does not disclose the Ar¹⁻³ is selected from the group consisting of perfluorophenyl.

However, Sugiyama reference disclose the triazine ring, column 4 line 35, consisting of perfluorophenyl, column 18 line 11. At the time the invention was made; it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the perfluorophenyl substituent teaching of Sugiyama in Fink's triazine ring, because it would have created an optical plastic material having improved thermal resistance as taught by Sugiyama, column 11 lines 38-42.

4. Claims 14-17, 32-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6352791 to Fink et al and JP 2001-247498 to Mori et al. as applied in the above claims and further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art (APA).

Regarding claims 14-17, Fink does not disclose the light emitting wherein the one organic layer contains a phosphorescent material comprises metal complex consisting of iridium complex.

However, APA discloses organic EL element comprise iridium complex, specification page 1. At the time the invention was made; it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the iridium complex teaching of APA with Fink's organic layer, because it would have improve the device efficiency as taught by APA, specification page 1.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 21 Nov. 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Applicant argues that

a. JP '498' neither teaches suggests any compound containing a nitrogen atom and excludes the triazine compounds of US '791'; thus, JP '498' teaches away from the triazine ring. The examiner respectfully submits that by replacing the substituent group R1-R3 of US '791' with compound of JP '498' does not change the principle of operation of the primary reference or render the reference inoperable for its intended purpose. See MPEP § 2143.01. The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference.... Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of those references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art." Combining the teachings of references does not involve

an ability to combine their specific structures. Thus, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). See also *In re Sneed*, 710 F.2d 1544, 1550, 218 USPQ 385, 389 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

b. And the Office has not shown any reasonable expectation of success in combining the cited references. The Examiner respectfully submits that obviousness does not require absolute predictability, only a reasonable expectation of success, i.e., a reasonable expectation of obtaining similar properties. See, e.g., *In re O'Farrell*, 853 F.2d 894, 903, 7 USPQ2d 1673, 1681 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

c. US '125' does not teach an effect as an electron transporting material or a host material, rather US '125' teaches a low scattering loss and high thermal resistance and not relevant to the US '791'. The Examiner respectfully submits that the reason or motivation to modify the reference may often suggest what the inventor has done, but for a different purpose or to solve a different problem. It is not necessary that the prior art suggest the combination to achieve the same advantage or result discovered by applicant. *In re Linter*, 458 F.2d 1013, 173 USPQ 560 (CCPA 1972) (discussed below); *In re Dillon*, 919 F.2d 688, 16 USPQ2d 1897 (Fed. Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 500 U.S. 904 (1991). MPEP 2144.

d. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

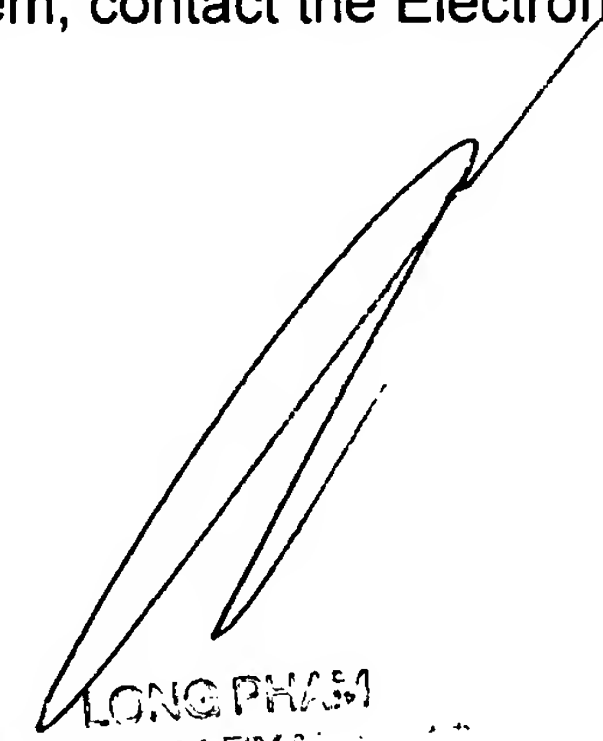
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thao X. Le whose telephone number is (571) 272-1708. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael M. Fahmy can be reached on (571) 272 -1705. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thao X. Le
Patent Examiner
13 Dec. 2005



LONG PHAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER